



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 26th, 1901.

NUMBER 13

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## Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.

The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the *Atlantique* at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathan Campello:

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl said, 'I think I feel better now,' and then the girl-disease has already gone."

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RIO DE JANEIRO

In view of the National Census to be taken on the  
31st March, instant, it is requested that particulars  
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as near thereto as possible.

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Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

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## Official Directory

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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. SIR HENRY NEVILL DRINKING, Minister.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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## Miscellaneous.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. Secretary: Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is worthy of note that the Peruvian minister at Santiago, Sr. Chacaltana, is to be sent to La Paz. A late telegram says he has declined the appointment.

—The Argentine government has loaned to the municipality of Buenos Aires the sum of \$500,000, which is to be paid back in daily instalments of \$5000.

—We see from home papers that Dr. Stirling, late bishop of the Falklands, has been appointed suffragan bishop for the diocese of Bath and Wells. No hint yet transpires of his successor in this part of the world.—*Montevideo Times*.

—In view of the opposition manifested, Vice-President Quirino Costa, of Argentina, has given up his Chilean visit, which was to have been wholly private in character. The meddlesome journalist saw all kinds of complications in the visit, however, and he had to give it up.

—The Spanish drama "Electra" which has caused so much excitement in Spain against the church orders, has recently been reproduced in Buenos Aires in three theatres at once. The crowds were great and at the end noisy processions were organized, and hostile demonstrations against the Catholic clergy resulted.

—The municipal ponds at La Plata are six months in arrears with their salaries, and because they request the intendente to pay them, he sacks them and threatens to have them locked up for disrespect to his excellency. There is plenty of money for useless expenditure in other lines, but the poor humble ponds are always left in the cold.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine diplomatic corps is now having a general shaking up. Dr. Garcia Meron, minister of agriculture, has resigned and is going back to Washington, with authorization to represent Argentina at the Pan-American conference in Mexico this year. Dr. Eduardo Wilde, now minister at Washington, is going to Brussels, which can hardly be considered a promotion.

—Telegrams from the south state that Chili has ordered the withdrawal of her representative in the Latin American scientific congress at Montevideo because the question of arbitration has been introduced, when it was not included in the list of subjects specified in the official invitation. Until the absorption of Tacna and Arica is complete, Chili does not care to encourage arbitration.

—On their arrival at Montevideo the Brazilian delegates to the Latin American scientific congress found that they would have to go to Flores Island for 24 hours observation and disinfection, like ordinary travellers, and they were so indignant about it that they protested and went on to Buenos Aires, where they were allowed to land. They returned to Montevideo on the 19th, without the experience which all medical men should have.

—An estanciero who arrived from down south last week, reports a new disease as having broken out among the cattle in the south of the province of Buenos Aires, especially in many establishments in the districts around Pila and Chascomus. This new disease apparently consists of the formation of ulcers on the sides and necks of the novillos, and principally attacks the fat animals. The board of health of the province will probably send down some veterinary experts to study the disease.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, March 1.

—The Latin American scientific congress at Montevideo was formally opened on the 20th inst. Dr. Roberto Wernicke, of Argentina, was chosen president. The two vice-presidencies were accorded to Mexico and Peru, and the two secretariats to Paraguay and Guatemala. None of the offices were given to Brazil because the Brazilian government had not responded to the invitation. The delegates were welcomed to Montevideo by the Uruguayan foreign minister, Dr. Herrera y Dierkes, and among those responding was Dr. Manoel Victorino, of Brazil, who received an enthusiastic ovation.

—The Entre Rios agriculturists are, we see from a decree issued by the minister of agriculture, to have 3,000 tons of seed wheat distributed amongst them. Every owner of 200 hectares of land is to have enough seed given him for that amount, provided the said land be suitable for wheat growing and be properly cultivated. Should there happen to be any surplus of seed after this has been done, it will be divided among the owners of smaller holdings, according to the extent of their holdings, and the losses they have suffered: \$210,000 is to be the limit of the expense in carrying out the decree.—*Southern Cross*.—The chief of police of Chubut has been arraigned for arranging false testimony against Mr. Morley, and also for privately selling articles of clothing and food sent to Chubut for the victims of the flood. The interventor is giving perfect satisfaction, and criminals in and out of office are quaking. The governor has been accused of stealing bricks to build his private house with, and of using policemen and government workmen as builders for it.—On the other hand, Chubut is having a splendid harvest to make up for the recent disasters: No less than 5 tons of wheat per hectare has been harvested on some farms. No doubt this is largely due to the superior farming. The best Santa Fé farms consider 2 tons wonderful, but they merely tickle the land, sow and reap, whilst there laugh at weeding, rolling and so on. In Trelew 4,000 tons are cropped.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The veterinary surgeons connected with the board of agriculture have given notice that they have recently discovered the existence of carbuncle amongst the live stock on several estancias round Federación (Entre Rios), Baradero, Chivilcoy, and Fernandez (Santiago del Estero) and Tristeza, in Belle Ville. Steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.—*Southern Cross*.—Alarming news has been received from the city of Santiago del Estero about the sanitary condition of that locality which seems to have been condemned to be the eternal victim of all sorts of calamities. Having been transplanted there for some time, by what means it is not known, the malarial has so developed as to draw the attention both of the provincial and national governments. In the sole district of the capital there are at present at least 500 persons attacked by the fever, and though high figures have not been reached before, this phenomenon has been successively repeated in Santiago for the last 7 years. The focus or source of the evil has been determined by the opinion of the medical corps of Santiago, and the disease according to these savants originates in the stagnant waters of the right arm of the Rio Dulce, and in many other secondary causes which have been formed in the heart of the city and which result very probably more from indolence than from the want of resources, which characterises nearly all our municipal authorities. In the event of the governor of the province of Santiago not having petitioned the national authorities for help, it behoves the national council of hygiene to investigate the matter, so as to preserve at least the public health in Santiago del Estero.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, March 8.—If, for a time, we desist from commenting upon the truly awful state of a society in which the commission of acts of bloodshed and murder are of constant daily occurrence, it is not because there is any diminution in the frequency of these lawless acts, but because we become literally satiated with these horrors and do our best to try and ignore what we cannot but be aware is happening all the time. And the comparatively phlegmatic manner in which such very things is treated by the daily newspapers that do not fail in recounting these occurrences with all their horrible details, is the most hopeless feature of the whole, for it means to say that anything like an improvement or reform is a very far off contemplation. Sui cides are now reported in batches of two or three in almost every morning issue of the papers, and murders are also too horribly frequent to create more than a passing surprise. It is only a day or two since that, in an estancia, a few leagues away from this city, a negro cook assassinated his master, the provoking cause of the quarrel being that some hot water which had been brought for the use of the lady of the house was dirty. That the free use of knives and revolvers is at the bottom of this serious trouble which is gaining ground in our midst and will shortly form, if not modified, a national characteristic we shall not be proud of, there can be no matter of question, and we again insist upon the necessity of police regulations which we believe exist, and prohibit the carrying of weapons permanently on the person, being strictly observed. That all without exception should be made amenable to the law is a *sine qua non*, unless, of course, it be those in authority whose calling necessitates their being armed, for the preservation of order.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires, March 16.

## MARANHÃO.

It is a peaceful, restful picture that Mr. Acting Consul Temple draws of the Brazilian state of Maranhão, where life seems to flow as smoothly and uneventfully as it does in a government office in time of peace, when parliament is not sitting, and no questions asked. Here is a striking passage illustrating this point:—

As regards the social condition of the inhabitants, they may be congratulated on enjoying that peaceful and contented state of mind which is characteristic of the populations of not over-prosperous tropical countries. The fortune-hunter finds nothing here to attract him. The simple wants of the people, the mildness of the climate, the absence of disturbing ambition on the part of the majority of the inhabitants, cause the struggle for life to be but little felt. The lazy can live as well, or at all events be as happy, as the energetic. But a faint echo of the turmoil that ever accompanies the march of civilisation reaches the inhabitants of these lappish shores. . . . In the capital and the townships the established merchants continue to do their business in a comfortable and reposeful manner, whilst up-country the estate owners live much as they have done during the past few years. Their slaves, now liberated, continue for the most part to live on the estates as they did in the past, with the exception that, being freemen, they do considerably less work than they were obliged to do in their former state.

Minerals in paying quantities have not yet been found. The demand for rubber has led to efforts being made to utilise the *unguabacra* (*Hevea speciosa*), but only a small quantity of inferior rubber is at present exported. Attempts to introduce the manihot (*Manihot Glaziovii*) have not been very successful. Coffee grows well, but unfortunately, the berries do not ripen uniformly, and this prevents it from being planted for commercial purposes. Cotton is grown and exported to Portugal, where, we are told, a better price is commanded than in the United Kingdom.—*Commercial Intelligence*, Feb. 23.

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 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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(CASA 520.)

(CASA 125)

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LONDON: Princess Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

RIO DE JANEIRO:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

As authorized by Decree No. 551, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do..... " 900,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 340,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

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Draws on its Head Office in London:

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and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rost &amp; Co.,

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17.480.078\$736

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 11.156.739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

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description of banking business.

From Review of the River Plate, March 16.

OLIVER C. JAMES.

On Saturday last, 9th inst., Major Oliver  
 C. James passed away at his house in Caceres,  
 the victim of the consequences of a  
 slight accident which occurred during a recent  
 holiday in the Coroloba hills,—and his num-  
 berless friends deeply mourn his loss, while  
 Argentina is deprived of a most valuable res-  
 ident.

Major James never aspired to publicity, and  
 was strongly averse to self-advertisement, but  
 he achieved greater and more solid benefit  
 for the country he lived in than the great  
 majority of those who, by their money-grub-  
 bing or self-advertising ability, have forced  
 themselves upon the attention of their fellows,  
 and become what we glibly call representa-  
 tive men.

Possessor of the most varied scientific at-  
 tachments, circumstances caused Major James  
 to become a dairy farmer, and upon this busi-  
 ness he brought his scientific knowledge to  
 bear so ably that he had achieved complete  
 success, and the products of his dairy had  
 become widely known for an excellence supe-  
 rior to any other.

Without any disparagement to those who  
 have joined in the work, we may say that  
 Major James was one of the principal factors  
 in blighting the locust pest into such a con-  
 dition as to be no longer a hopeless drawback  
 to agriculture. He it was who, in the face of  
 almost universal contradiction, persisted in  
 the assertion that continued effort must neces-  
 sarily, and for scientific reasons, gradually  
 reduce the numbers of the locusts until they  
 could be brought into manageable propor-  
 tions, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing  
 those efforts crowned with considerable suc-  
 cess.

For many years Major James resided in  
 Brazil where he was connected with various  
 scientific expeditions, was one of the founders  
 of the *Revista*, and to the day of his death  
 was the friend and correspondent of many men  
 of science in the United States.

In his private relations Major James pos-  
 sessed a most charming personality, and of him  
 it may truly be said that to know him was to  
 love him. To ripe experience and retentive  
 memory were added a wide and extensive  
 knowledge of books, and a striking talent for  
 quotation which made him a most interest-  
 ing companion, and to be admitted into  
 his family circle, to whom we can pay no  
 greater compliment than to say that they are  
 wholly worthy of him, was a delightfully  
 instructive experience.

We publish Major James' portrait as a  
 slight tribute to the memory of a truly noble  
 citizen, who devoted his best energies to the  
 country in which circumstances had placed  
 him, whose large-hearted generosity allowed  
 no difference of race, religion, or opinions to  
 prevent his intercourse with his fellowmen of  
 all classes and conditions, and who, in his  
 modest fashion, has been a model citizen and  
 benefactor to the country of his adoption.

To tell that that might well be told of Major  
 James' career would fill a goodly and instructive  
 volume. The career of an earnest, unselfish,  
 fish, and talented worker who did all that  
 came to his hand to do with all his might,  
 and who was ever ready to assist a weaker  
 brother.

We offer to his bereaved family this slight  
 tribute of appreciation for our departed  
 friend, keenly conscious that mere words are  
 all too feeble to convey the sympathy we feel,  
 but hoping that the sincerity of our com-  
 pliments may compensate in some measure for  
 the inadequacy of its expression.

SMALWYTS CONCLUSION.

I have come to the conclusion, remarked  
 Smalwyts, thoughtfully, that the road to hap-  
 piness and success in the average Latin Amer-  
 ican republic is the one used by the govern-  
 ment. Of course the government may change,  
 or a revolution may change it whether or no,  
 but this does not alter the fact that happiness  
 and success are to be found on the side of

those in charge of the treasury. When a  
 change occurs you must change with it. It  
 saves trouble, prevents reprisals, and fills your  
 pockets. What more could you wish for?

Of course, I am fully aware that this does  
 not represent a very high standard of morality,  
 and I will admit that there is not much true  
 progress for a country where the people are  
 given to that sort of thing. But that is their  
 business, not mine. As a rule, a man will  
 get just that sort of government which he de-  
 serves. If they have not moral principle enough to  
 suppress corruption and enforce justice, then  
 they'll have to do with practices which they  
 can appreciate and understand. It is no use  
 for us missionaries, and merchants, and  
 bankers, and contractors to kick against the  
 pricks. If we can not change the people, it is  
 no use for us to attempt changing their cus-  
 toms and ways of thinking.

Some years ago I became acquainted with  
 the history of a man, a citizen of the nei-  
 ghoring republic of Bolivia, who thought  
 for one brief moment that he would reform  
 his countrymen just a little. Like the major-  
 ity of our reformers nowadays, he was a  
 journalist. He had lived abroad for some  
 years and had absorbed views of public life  
 which were not always entertained by the  
 eminent men of his own country. On his  
 return home, he at once made himself con-  
 spicuous by attacking certain corrupt practices,  
 and by opposing the government. His paper  
 was influential, and he made it more so, be-  
 cause many of his countrymen and most of  
 the foreign residents were glad to find some  
 one courageous enough to denounce abuses  
 at his own risk. But, while his subscription list  
 and advertisements increased, he found him-  
 self threatened by those in power, and soon  
 lost a part of the official patronage which his  
 paper had long enjoyed. Whenever a political  
 disturbance occurred, his office was threatened;  
 and when a revolution came along he had  
 either to conceal himself or go abroad. And  
 the worst of it was that he could not see that  
 any progress had been made toward the re-  
 forms he had in view.

In good time his zeal weakened and he  
 became tired of the very work, reform. He  
 concluded that his countrymen did not deserve  
 the sacrifice he had been making, and that  
 ended his dream. He stopped criticising the  
 government, and then when a convenient  
 change occurred he came out openly in its  
 favor. Since then honors and favors have  
 flowed in upon him. His subscriptions and  
 advertisements have fallen off. It is true, but  
 these have been made up to him. His path-  
 way is strewn with flowers—yellow ones—and  
 life is like one long summer day's picnic—full  
 of sunshine, and laughter, and victuals.

This is only a typical history—for it can be  
 repeated a score of times and in almost as  
 many places. So I say, let us go with the  
 crowd! What is the use of exciting the hatred  
 of some in order to win the applause of others  
 who will not raise a hand to help you when  
 you get into trouble? If all public contracts  
 must pay heavy commissions to the officials  
 who negotiate them, then let them be paid!  
 Why should you and I make an outcry over  
 it? Just now I hear it stated that the news-  
 papers of this city which support the govern-  
 ment are receiving a tidy little subsidy of  
 5,000 each per month, and that the *pinkies*  
 which acts as go-between in the business,  
 receives 10,000 and other favors. Well,  
 what of it? I do not vouch for the story, nor  
 do I say it is improbable, for that expenditure  
 of two thousand odd cents said to figure on  
 the Banco da Republica's books under the  
 designation of subventions or advances to the  
 press, renders it more than probable that such  
 practices are common. Perhaps when I return  
 to Birmingham and take a pew in Joe Cham-  
 berlain's church, I shall cry out against all  
 such immorality in public life—but if my  
 present mood holds out I shan't do it here.

## COFFEE NOTES

—Comendador Domingos Theodoro de  
 Azevedo, in view of the probable decline in the  
 price of coffee, estimates the value of the com-  
 ing crop at less than £ 12,000,000.

—In Minas Geraes there is much talk of  
 not gathering the present coffee crop. The  
 planters of Ilamary are reported to have  
 decided not to permit any shipments after  
 July 1.

—The district council of Mathias Barbosa  
 has asked the municipal chamber of Juiz de  
 Fora to solicit from the federal government  
 and from the state government of Minas  
 Geraes vigorous measures for saving the coffee  
 industry from utter ruin.

—The Associação Commercial de Santos has  
 asked for a sliding scale for freight rates on  
 coffee shipped on the different railways of Sao  
 Paulo. These rates are to be regulated by  
 the official valuation of coffee for the col-  
 lection of export duties. Until the price of  
 coffee falls below 75 per 10 kilos, the present  
 rates will be maintained.

—A Campinas telegram of the 19th says the  
 planters there are proposing to petition the  
 state government that, in case the Paulista  
 proposal is accepted, the reduced freight rate  
 designed for interior localities should be made  
 effective for all points on the line, so that  
 there should be no discrimination shown. They  
 say that the proposal is designed to favor the  
 interior localities. They do not seem to under-  
 stand that no favors are really shown as long  
 as the long distance rates are not less than  
 those for short distances.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 26th 1901.

We regret to note that the government has seen fit to spring another conspiracy scare upon us, with all its concomitant results of arbitrary arrests, illegal procedure and commercial disturbance. The country is carrying more than burdens enough without all this. Last year the President's nightmare occurred in February, this year in March, but its effects are with us all the year through. That there is a species of conspiracy no one can deny who is in the habit of sitting in the cafés and listening to the talk around him. There is discontent on every side—and that means endless talk. But it is perfectly harmless, and no sane government would take any notice of it. The conspiracy which lays plans in a café and tells everybody when it proposes to swallow the government, treasury and all, can hardly be considered very perilous. Besides that, so universal is distrust among the people that a real conspiracy is highly improbable. No man is willing to trust his neighbor, and no conspiracy could exist, as everyone knows, without betrayal. Last year there were some Jacobins arrested at the outset, but they were soon allowed to drop into the background, and what appears to have been manufactured evidence was brought forward to implicate certain men in a monarchist plot. When the case was brought to trial some months later, the accused were all released, the government evidence failing to establish even the existence of a conspiracy. This year a prominent republican admiral, who is presumed to be in opposition, is the first one arrested. Then a business man who was accused of conspiracy last year, is locked up. And at the same time some army officers, who are suspected of subversive designs, are suddenly ordered to distant posts without even time to settle their affairs here, or to provide for the removal of their families. At the same time, telegrams are sent abroad by some one that a new "monarchist plot" has been discovered. This is false as well as puerile! No one ventures to accuse Custodio de Mello of being a monarchist, nor can we presume that the military officers implicated are monarchists. The government can not be unaware of the discontent which exists everywhere, nor of the possibility of disturbances at some unexpected moment, and there are good reasons for believing that its action is designed to overawe all these discontented elements. But unless something is done to improve the economic situation, the trick will fail. The people want work and cheaper food, and unless they are provided all these displays of severity on the part of the government will prove useless. We have riots to fear rather than revolutions, anarchy rather than monarchy. Distress and discouragement are becoming more and more pronounced every day, and it must lead to terrible consequences if relief is not found. The President and his minister of finance may shut their eyes to this and pretend to see monarchist conspiracies in every dark corner,

but the truth will some day be brought home to them with terrible emphasis.

WE ARE glad to say that the threatened conflict at Tientsin between the British and Russian military forces has been settled for the moment by the withdrawal of both forces from the contested territory. The controversy will then be settled through diplomatic channels. There was serious danger for a short time that a collision between the two forces at Tientsin would provoke a war between the two great powers, the end and result of which no one can safely predict. Many men of prominence in the political world believe that such a war must come. Russia's rapid extension of territory in Asia will some day bring her into contact with the possessions of Great Britain, and it will then be next to impossible to harmonize such diverse systems and ambitions. If the conflict must come there are good reasons for believing that delay will be more advantageous to Russia than to Great Britain. This morning a telegram from St. Petersburg states that the controversy will be referred to Count Walderslee as arbitrator.

WHAT Brazil most needs are citizens courageous and patriotic enough to resist the aggressions of an unscrupulous and arbitrary government. A man is arrested on suspicion, and is the next day deported as a stowaway passenger without clothes, money, or a word with his family. The courts should hold the executive responsible for such an outrage. Arrests are made without warrants or denunciations, and prisoners are released without a word of explanation. Telegrams are seized, and when in cypher the firms to which they are addressed are ordered to exhibit the codes. Spies are everywhere, prisoners are subjected to interrogations to make them furnish evidence against themselves, private houses are broken into, private correspondence is violated, and every right and privilege guaranteed to the citizen is openly and cynically disregarded. If there is any law and justice in the country to protect the people against such outrages, they should be invoked at once. There is no liberty where there are such abuses, nor do a people deserve liberty who tamely submit to such oppression.

## ARREST OF ADMIRAL CUSTODIO JOSÉ DE MELLO.

On Saturday the city was startled with the news of the arrest of Admiral Custodio José de Mello. The Admiral was engaged in conversing with some friends on Rua do Ouvidor, when he was approached by Admiral Proença, who handed him an order for his arrest. After going to his residence for the purpose of exchanging for his uniform the civilian clothes which he was wearing at the time, he was taken to Cobras island and was there incarcerated, orders being issued to prevent his communicating with his family and friends.

Admiral Custodio de Mello is the ranking rear-admiral in the Brazilian navy, and a few years ago he took a very prominent part in the public affairs of the country. In November, 1891, he overthrew the dictatorial government of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, and in September, 1893, when the navy decided to take up arms against another dictator, Marshal Floriano Peixoto, the admiral was selected by his comrades as leader of the movement.

Having failed in April, 1894, to take the town of Rio Grande do Sul, he retired with his squadron to Buenos Aires and surrendered to the Argentine government. In November, 1895, he returned to Rio de Janeiro and has since lived a very quiet life, taking no part in political affairs. Not having been employed by the government, he has naturally had at his disposal considerable time, which, we understand, he has principally devoted to working on his history of the naval revolution of 1893-94 and to keeping himself informed in relation to the latest improvements introduced into the navies of the world.

In regard to the cause of the admiral's arrest there is as yet nothing positive. Even of the laconic telegram on this subject, sent by the minister of justice to the governors of states, there are several versions, which attribute the arrest variously to considerations of discipline and to those of public order. Some of the daily journals claim to have been informed by the police of the existence of a plot whose details are remarkably similar to those of last year's alleged plot. The object of the plot, it is stated, was to overthrow the present government and replace it with a junta to be composed of Councillor Lafayette, Admiral Custodio de Mello and an army officer whose name is not mentioned. It will be remembered that last year it was reported that the admiral, other officers of the army and navy and several prominent civilians would form part of a similar junta.

These reported plots usually have some peculiar feature, which in this instance is the alleged diversion of the plot by Barão do Bural, a gentleman who some days ago attempted to commit suicide on account, as was stated, of domestic and business troubles.

Just before the arrest of Admiral Custodio de Mello a merchant of the name of Borlido, who had been conversing with the admiral, was arrested by a detective. He has been incarcerated in the jail at the central police station, and, like the admiral, is not permitted to communicate with his family and friends. Last year, our readers will doubtless remember, Borlido, accused of plotting against the government, was arrested, tried and acquitted.

As we go to press reports are current that Admiral Custodio de Mello is to be sent to a

distant state, and Borlido is to be sent out of the country. Another report says that Borlido was secretly deported "as a stowaway passenger" on Sunday, on a steamer bound to Genoa.

It is likewise announced that Senator Ruy Barbosa will apply for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the accused, and that Admiral Custodio de Mello has demanded a court of inquiry.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Porto Alegre exposition is to be closed to-day.

—Elections are to be held in Minas Geraes on April 28th to fill two vacancies in the federal chamber of deputies.

—The students at Campos held an open air "republican meeting" on the 19th as a protest against the monarchist manifesto issued to the country by Dr. Andrade Figueira. The police officials of São Paulo on the Mattos Aires frontier have petitioned for help. They say that they are in danger of assault by armed bands of outlaws from Mato Grosso.

—The police delegado at Guratiguatá advises the capture of two thieves who, "disguised as respectable people" (*gente de bem*), were seeking to escape to Rio. If we are not mistaken, that is every common disguise for thieves.

—According to the report of the director of the São Paulo *Diário Official*, that journal and its printing office have earned a surplus of 135,975\$915 during the nine years of their existence. The federal service of that description can not show any such result.

—On the 22nd ult. a man named Rego Bello was arrested in São Paulo while attempting to pass a counterfeit 500\$ note, 6th estampa, at the London and Brazilian Bank. There are altogether too many counterfeits of that description in circulation. On being interrogated by the police, Rego Bello declared that the note belonged to his sister who had received it from the *caixa economica* (savings bank).

—The municipality of Ubatá, Minas Geraes, is said to be infested with horse thieves, some of whom are even attacking and looting the plantation houses. Recently some of the victims organized a hunt and killed some of them. Then a lynching organization was effected which succeeded in capturing and lynching 12 of the bandits. The state authorities then took the matter up and sent a large police detachment to arrest the lynchers. It had never tried to put down the outlaws, but lynching reflects on the government and this could not be ignored. Twenty-three of the lynchers have been arrested, and order is said to have been restored at Ubatá.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The government of São Paulo has refused to accept the proposal of the Companhia Paulista for a reduction in tariffs, because it considers that the Paulista and other companies can make a better reduction than the one proposed.

—The paymaster of the Leopoldina Railway Co. was robbed on the night of the 18th inst. of 80,000\$. He was set out with 200,000\$ of the banknotes along the line, and beginning at a late hour of the day was compelled to put up for the night at Cychoeira, small station not far from Niterói. The next morning he found that 80,000\$ had been subtracted. Several employes have been arrested but neither money nor incriminating evidence have been found. It is said that the paymaster will make good the loss. Why not the company run a pay car, furnished with a safe? Subsequent advices are to the effect that the paymaster himself has been placed under arrest.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—It is asserted that one of the engines of the new ironclad "D'Almeida" is unserviceable and will soon be removed for repairs at the marine arsenal.

—It is stated that the cruiser "Benjamin Constant" will be ready to sail on the 28th inst. for the United States. It is now believed that she will visit England before returning home.

—The cruiser "Barroso" which ran aground at the entrance to the port of Santos on the 9th inst., was successfully floated on the morning of the 19th. It is stated that she was quite uninjured, the break on which she ran being of mud.

—A Bahia telegram of the 20th inst. reports the arrival there in distress of the G. S. ship "Bromabek" which had been damaged in a collision with some unknown vessel off the Abrolhos. The "Bromabek" was making a voyage from Chili to Hamburg with a cargo of saltpetre.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Minister Bryan returned on Sunday last from his trip through the southern states.

—The Argentine minister, Dr. Gorostaga, took his departure for Buenos Aires on the 19th inst. per R. M. S. "Danube."

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that Minister Gorostaga will not return to the Argentine legation in this capital.

—A Santiago telegram of the 19th announces the embarking at Valparaíso of the new Bolivian minister to Rio de Janeiro, Sr. Piñilla.

—The credentials of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco as Brazilian minister to the court of Edward VII. of Great Britain, were signed by the President on the 19th inst.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* made its reappearance on the 20th inst., after a long period of suspension, under the political leadership of Dr. Pellissello Freire, assisted by the well-known reporter, Sr. Henrique Stepple, as staff secretary.

—The Jacobins seem disposed to become active again. A meeting of the Tiradentes club and the Tiradentes battalion was called for last Sunday, but the attendance was small. It is understood that another meeting will be held.

—The past week proved to be another rainy one, ending up on Saturday night with a heavy thunder-storm. Considerable damage was again caused by the excessive rainfall, which caused numerous landslides, flooded the streets and inundated in many houses.

—Saudade says that in his opinion the conspiracy is only an excuse for the President to control the election of his successor. The Tiradentes crowd is seeking to be reinstated as the true and only defenders of the republic, but if they insist on naming a presidential candidate they'll be left out in the cold.

—A curious incident has just happened in connection with the alleged conspiracy. The Taubaté representative of Messrs. B. Johnston & Co. having sent down a cypher telegram at the critical moment, he was arrested and the representative of the firm here was ordered to produce the code. Such incidents serve to make the authorities ridiculous.

—The last demographic report of the public health board gives the following summary of cases of bubonic pest during the existence of the disease in this capital. Total number of cases 589, of which 24 came from localities outside urban limits, 9 from ships and islands in the bay, 5 in hospitals, 2 in barracks, and 17 from unknown domiciles. Of the total 250 were cured and 309 died.

—From the fortnightly bulletins of the public health office we gather the following particulars: total number of deaths in February 991; from small-pox 12, bubonic pest 4, yellow fever 41, beri-beri 13, pulmonary consumption 222, malarial diseases 67, influenza 7, dysentery 7, typhoid fever 4, diphtheria 4, and measles 2. The total number of births was 1070, and of marriages 186.

—We have from time to time published evidence showing that in Brazil elections are now a mere farce. To this evidence we now add the testimony of the *Pais*, which published a leader on this subject in its issue of last Sunday. The *Pais* is the organ of Quintino Bocayuva, governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, in which an election of a federal senator and a federal deputy will be held on the 31st inst.

—For the first 15 days of March, according to the official demographic report, the total number of deaths in this capital was 533, of which 28 from yellow fever, 1 from bubonic (in hospital), 101 from pulmonary consumption, 39 from malarial diseases, 13 from small-pox, 4 from influenza, 3 from typhoid fever, 2 from beri-beri, and 2 from dysentery. The increase in yellow fever is noticeable, though not alarming. During the same period there were 584 births and 75 marriages.

—On the 21st inst. Alfredo Montanha Martins de Pinho, Barão de Burgal, a brother of the late Comte de Alcazar, attempted to kill his wife because he suspected her of infidelity. The crime occurred on Paqueta island. The wife happily escaped, and the husband then came into the city and attempted to commit suicide at No. 80 Rua 11 Quintana, by shooting himself in the head. His condition is considered critical. The conspirators are now claiming that he has made important revelations to the police about a plot against the government! These officers in muddy waters are evidently very hard up for evidence.

—We are informed by Rev. John M. Kyle, of Nova Friburgo, who was a classmate in college of Mr. Frank Carpenter, that the book on South America by the latter was published a year ago by the American Book Co. as one of their geographical reader series. Mr. Kyle says it gives a most accurate impression of the people, their customs, occupations, progress, etc. Our statement about the book appearing in one of our River Plate exchanges, and as we had seen no other notice of Mr. Carpenter's book we accepted the information as true. The American publishers are apparently very much like the American manufacturers—they want free advertisements down this way.

—The many friends of Mr. Henry R. Beans will deeply regret to learn of his death at his residence in Baltimore on March 5th. Mr. Beans was for some years in the employ of Messrs. Levering & Co. of this city. He afterwards joined Messrs. Hime and Figueiredo as an exchange broker, and was successfully engaged in that business until failing health compelled him to return to the United States about a year ago. Mr. Beans was still a young man, and his untimely death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends.

—If the government is aware that elections are a mere farce and that there is no legal method of obtaining redress for grievances, it is natural, we suppose, that it should suspect plots of the people and believe in the existence of each other, we really do not see how it is possible for them to conspire. It seems to us that public discontent is much more likely to be displayed in rioting and lawlessness than in an organized plot. The safety of the country, in our opinion, is endangered, not by plots and revolutions, but by political and social dissolution.



**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**  
*Illustrated Mail*, weekly edition of the *Daily Mail*. A 16-page sheet of the *Daily Graphic* style, which will undoubtedly be very favorably received, especially as it is sold for one penny.  
*Carnes Verdes: O Direito de Explorar o Contrato para fornecimento de Carne Verde ao Distrito Federal*. A series of articles published in the *Journal do Commercio* by Dr. Martinho Garcez, with various legal opinions of prominent jurists, on the character and validity of the existing contract for supplying this capital with fresh beef.  
*Relatório e Contas da Administração do Banco do Commercio e Industria de S. Paulo*. The report and accounts presented to the shareholders on 12th March, showing net profits for the first year of 2,957,139\$53, which with the balance brought forward from 1899 (Rs. 558,095\$108) makes an available surplus of 3,552,597\$749, out of which dividends of 25 per cent. are paid (1,250,000\$000) and 1,200,000\$559 are carried forward to new account. This is a splendid result and reflects great credit on the management.

## BUSINESS NOTES

— France exported to Brazil last year 5,876,703 kilos of potatoes, against 9,435,319 kilos in 1899.  
 — In 1900 there were exported from France to Brazil 1,221,200 kilos of butter, against 2,162,026 kilos in 1899.

— An Argentine counterfeit of 100 pesos has recently been discovered here. It will be wise to refuse to accept such notes.

— It is stated that the basis for paying import duties in April will be 75% in paper and 25 per cent in gold for each 1000 of schedule duties.

— A meeting of the creditors of the Banco Mercantil, of Bahia, is called for 30th inst. Cash payments continue suspended in that bank.

— The merchants of Campinas are complaining of a lack of consumption stamps for cigars and other merchandise, which is causing much prejudice to them.

— An error in proof-reading made us say in our last issue that the dividend to be proposed by the directors of the British Bank of South America is 6%; it should be 10% per share.

— A letter from Curitiba says that the heretofore business still continues in a depressed condition. Is there any branch of trade or industry that is prosperous in Brazil at the present time?

— The national laboratory has condemned a consignment of American whiskey as noxious to health. It is called "Very Old Pure Rye" and comes from the distillery of Rheinstrom Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio.

— A telegram from Pernambuco gives a report that Mr. N. J. Harding, formerly manager there of the London and Brazilian Bank, will be appointed manager of the Macé branch of the Banco de Pernambuco.

— It is stated, says a telegram to the S. Paulo *Diário Popular* dated 20th inst., that a new defalcation has been discovered in the caixa da amortização. The default had already been verified up to an aggregate of twelve contos.

— The market value of two of the emharassal Bahia bank was ascertained on the 20th by the judicial sale of some shares of the Banco Econômico, nominal value 50\$, for 30\$, and of the Banco Mercantil, nominal value 100\$, for 105\$00.

— In the opinion of Sr. Luiz Tarquínio, the well-known Bahia writer on commercial questions, the advances made by the government have saved that state from the financial crisis which threatened it. It seems to be rather early for such a declaration, but we hope it is true.

— A telegram of the 19th inst. states that the intensity of the crisis at Pará is constantly increasing. Many merchants have asked for a moratorium and the creditors of Marques Braga & Co. have decided to apply for a judicial declaration of the insolvency of this firm, whose liabilities amount to 14,000,000\$, and whose failure will lead, it is thought, to that of many other houses.

— The *Notícia*, which enjoys the special confidence of the government, says that other armazéns are to be authorized to receive merchandise against which warrants can be issued both here and at other ports. Goods will be delivered only against the certificate of deposit and the charges for entry, storage and clearance will be the same as in the custom house armazéns. In that case their use will be very limited.

— The *Estado*, of São Paulo, says that the debt of Sr. Rangel Pestana to the Banco da República has been paid by an offset of his "honorários" as advocate of the bank in São Paulo. It is stated that he was a creditor of the bank to an amount greater than that of the bill protested. If this is true, there seems to have been inexcusable haste in protesting the bill. But why has it taken so many months to discover that the bank is a debtor to Sr. Pestana?

— Another defalcation in the government savings bank (*caixa econômica*) said to exceed 20,000\$, has been discovered. It was effected by means of raising the total in the pass-book of João Cruz and paying him the false amount. An employé of the bank, Eduardo Joaquim de Lima, was in the conspiracy, and both of the thieves have disappeared. There must be a very considerable amount of carelessness in the bank to permit the payment of a large sum of money on so simple a trick.

— Some idea of the situation may be drawn from the number of auctions taking place in this city. The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday 17th inst. contained a page and three columns (or 12 columns in all) of such advertisements. These advertisements represented 41 different sales. Last Sunday's issue contained nearly 11 columns of such advertisements, representing 34 separate sales. Of course such advertisements appear every day in the week, but Sunday usually shows the largest number.

— The president of the Companhia Fiação e Tecidos Santo Aleixo says in his report for the year 1900 that at the present time there is no branch of trade or industry that is prosperous. Many spinning and weaving factories have, he asserts, large stocks of unsellable merchandise and have been obliged to close or to reduce the number of their operatives. And even those that are more fortunate, such as that belonging to the company of which he is president, have to sell their fabrics at unremunerative prices.

— The minister of industry has advised the minister of foreign affairs in reply to a note from the British legation of 13th February last in regard to reclamations relative to delays in the discharge of ships treated in another note from the same legation dated 9th August 1898, that the information solicited is to be found in *avisos* of 21st October, 1898, 23rd May, 14th July and 30th December 1899. The minister declares that the opinions given in those *avisos* are maintained and that the reclamations therefore can not be considered.

— We are waiting to hear whether the issue by the governor of Bahia of state treasury bills, paying 8 per cent. interest, to an aggregate of 1,000,000\$, for the relief of that market, has been favorably received and has had any effect. The issue of such obligations by a bankrupt treasury can not be expected to have a happy result, and if the use of the money is restricted as has been the case here, no good whatever can be expected from it. It is one thing to help a bankrupt bank, and another to help an embarrassed commercial community as we are learning to our cost in this capital.

— At a second meeting of coffee merchants held in S. Paulo on the 24th inst., it was decided to organize a statistical service and a committee was appointed to obtain funds for this purpose. It was also decided that brokerage shall be 200 reis per bag and cartage 400 reis. Brokerage accounts will be settled weekly and cartage will be paid in cash. Cartage on withdrawals of coffee will be paid by the purchaser. Samples delivered to brokers will be labelled with the number of bags, weight and the name of the seller. Cases of doubt in regard to the identity of coffee will be settled by arbitration. Commission merchants must furnish up to the 31st inst. a memorandum of their stocks.

— When the prospectus of the Amazonas Rubber Estates appeared in 1898, and subscriptions were invited for £200,000 of share capital, the promoter gleefully promised that the profits would be at the rate of £105,000 per annum. The basis for the promoter's calculations, and the statements in the prospectus generally, were, however, far from satisfactory, and in *The Critic* of February 19, 1898, investors were strongly warned against the concern. It should not, therefore, surprise any readers to learn that not only have large dividends failed to materialise for the subscribers to the company, but during the three years which have passed no report and balance-sheet has been issued by the board. — *The Critic*, London, Mar. 2.

— An investigation was opened by the São Paulo chief of police on the 9th inst. in regard to the origin of 51 counterfeit 500\$ notes, which the bookkeeper of the Banco Memórias de Jahu, Victor Curvello, claims to have received from the London and Brazilian Bank, of São Paulo, on the 6th inst., on the occasion of receiving 200,000\$ from that bank. He says he counted the money hastily, and had no time to examine for counterfeits. The officers of the London and Brazilian Bank deny that the counterfeits were received from that bank, and affirm that Curvello took a large time in counting and examining the notes. Not long since another counterfeit 500\$ note was detected in São Paulo, said to have come from a Jahu bank. The investigation is not yet concluded.

— By the Brazilian government destruction of trade has been reduced to a science. A sample of the methods which the government employs for this purpose is shown by the history of the candle trade. In the first place, the Rio de Janeiro twenty years ago used to 50,000 boxes per annum, was destroyed by exorbitant duties and other burlesks, so that last year only 2,040 boxes were imported. Having thus destroyed the trade in foreign candles, the government is now industriously engaged in making war on the trade in Brazilian candles. In the city of Rio de Janeiro there is a candle factory owned by a company whose nominal capital is 3,500,000\$, and whose real capital is doubtless considerably less. Last year this company had to pay direct taxes to the amount of 553,987\$320 and indirect taxes amounting to over 250,000\$. At this rate in four years the whole of the company's capital is absorbed by taxation. Under such circumstances prosperity and progress are impossible, and it is, consequently, not surprising that the company is unable to pay dividends to its shareholders or improve the quality of its products, which, indeed, have deteriorated, being with the exception of the imitation of the Clichy candle, greatly inferior to what they were twenty years ago.

— Trade with Brazil continues fairly active despite the financial crisis which the country has recently undergone. The construction of a railroad in the province of São Paulo is responsible for the various orders arriving here. The steamer "Catania" has just taken nearly \$30,000 worth of steel rails and some \$5,000 worth of other railroad material to the port of Santos. The demand for provisions from all parts of the republic is for this season of the year. From certain districts the call for manufactured goods is better than from others, which is due to crop movements. Taking everything into consideration, Brazilian trade is not far behind former seasons when the conditions there were much more encouraging. They are, however, importing much more from Europe than from this country. — *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Feb. 13.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

— The prefect has paid the last \$20,000 of the loan of \$80,000 obtained from Messrs. Theodor Wille & Co.

— It would appear that the municipal council is now thinking of turning out the collection of its obnoxious sanitary tax.

— The new board of directors of the Banco Commercial da Bahia has addressed an appeal to the creditors of that bank, and with the result that the latter have resolved to accept the proposal made by the last board of directors.

— If it is true, as has been stated, that creditors of the government are spontaneously offering to make reductions in their claims, this fact is a significant symptom of the decay of public credit, for no such reduction would be made if the creditors had any hope of receiving the full amount of the sums due them.

— Up to the 19th inst. the state government of Bahia had paid 459,349\$187 on account of the loan which it had received from the general government and which, according to one statement, amounted to 1,500,000\$, and, according to another, to 2,100,000\$. It is stated that it has now received from the general government a new loan amounting to 800,000\$.

— Claims against the national treasury, says the *Journal do Commercio*, amount to fabulous sums. On Tuesday the documents relating to three of these claims, amounting to 2,712,607\$604, for duties unduly collected, were sent by the minister of finance to the tribunal of accounts. Special appropriations will, we presume, be made for the payment of these claims.

— If the claims against the treasury already amount, as the *Journal do Commercio* says, to fabulous sums, just imagine what they will be at the close of the administration of Minister Martinho, in whose opinion financial ability consists in employing harsh and arbitrary measures for squeezing money out of the people and for resisting the demands of the governments creditors.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 24th, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000).	27 d
do gold.	27 d
do in the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	27 d
in U. S. coin at 44.865 per \$	54 75 cts
1886.	48 75 cts
1890 U. S. coin Brazilian gold.	48 75 cts
do 61 1/2 stig. in Brazilian gold.	7 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	11 9/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)	11 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)	11 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)	11 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)	11 1/2 d.
Value of \$100 (\$1000 per \$) in Brazilian currency (paper)	45 75 cts
Value of \$1 sterling	20 75 cts

EXCHANGE.

Mar. 17.—To-day's market was undecided. Business transacted regular.	
Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/16	
Private bills..... closing 11 1/16—11 23/32	
Official value of the milreis 431—433 reis gold.	
Mar. 19.—The market today manifested a downward tendency. Business reported was limited.	
Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/16—11 23/32	
Private bills..... closing 11 1/16—11 1/2	
Official value of the milreis 431—433 reis gold.	
Mar. 20.—The decline in rates continued to-day, and the transactions reported were regular.	
Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/16	
Private bills..... closing 11 1/16—11 23/32	
Official value of the milreis 427—431 reis gold.	
Mar. 21.—Speculation has reappeared in the market which opened very uncertain and during the day a decline in rates was accentuated, but closed firmer.	
Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/16—11 1/2	
Private bills..... closing 11 1/16—11 23/32	
Official value of the milreis 421—425 reis gold.	
Mar. 22.—The market opened firm, but closed lower and uncertain. The reported transactions were regular.	
Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/16	
Private bills..... closing 11 1/16—11 23/32	
Official value of the milreis 421—425 reis gold.	
Mar. 23.—The market was firmer than on the preceding days, but speculation has continued. Business transacted was important.	
Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 11 1/16—11 1/2	
Private bills..... closing 11 1/16—11 23/32	
Official value of the milreis 421—425 reis gold.	

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th March, 1901.

### Exports.

Coffee.—The market was fairly active last week, and the reported sales were 5,000 bags against 45,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 60,540 bags, and the shipments 71,458 bags. Prices were firmly maintained during the week, and the market closed very firm.

Foreign advices give the sales for the week as 11,000 bags at New York, 12,000 at Havre, 13,000 at Hamburg and 20,000 at London—total 47,000 bags, against 52,000 bags in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Rio N. Y.	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average per 10 kilos
Mar. 18 .. \$1000—\$1300	7,000 bags.	4580
" 19 .. \$200—\$300	7,000 "	4 800
" 20 .. \$1000—\$1300	7,000 "	4 800
" 21 .. \$200—\$300	15,000 "	4 800
" 22 .. \$1000—\$1300	5,000 "	4 800
" 23 .. \$200—\$300	6,000 "	4 900 "

The shipments since our last report have been:

United States:	bags.
Mar. 17 New York Br. str. <i>Cabotage</i> .....	21,018
" 18 Baltimore Amer. bk. <i>Amer.</i> .....	12,350
" 20 New Orleans Br. str. <i>Europe</i> .....	9,975
Europe:	
Mar. 23 Hamburg Ger. str. <i>S. Paulo</i> .....	5,665
Elsewhere:	
Mar. 19 River Plate Br. str. <i>London</i> .....	2,186
" Montevideo do .....	762
Continents:	
Mar. 16 Southern ports str. <i>India</i> .....	1,610
" 17 Northern ports str. <i>London</i> .....	150

The receipts for the past week were 60,540 bags against 67,435 bags for the previous week and 63,605 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

	Mar. 23	Mar. 16
No. 6 ..	\$2700	\$2600
" 7 ..	2800	2800
" 8 ..	2900	2900
" 9 ..	7 700	7 700

The stock was estimated this morning at 322,665 bags according to the *Journal do Commercio*, and 282,252 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,173,242 bags.

### Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	TOTAL since Mar. 1 since 1901.
Receipts	6,658	10,658	10,658	12,447	12,447	9,675	20,475	2,205,502
Shipments	11,666	11,666	11,666	11,666	11,666	11,666	11,666	1,173,242
Stock at Santos	1,173,242	1,173,242	1,173,242	1,173,242	1,173,242	1,173,242	1,173,242	1,173,242

### Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 2,300 bags by the *Vilna* from River Plate and 150 barrels by the *Dart* from Trieste. The market is quiet. Our quotations are the following:

Trieste .....	nominal
American 1st .....	\$8.00—\$8.00
do 2nd .....	24.00—25.00
River Plate .....	23.00—25.00
Local Mills .....	26.00—27.00

Codfish.—The *Pranambuco* brought 925 cases from Hamburg. Brokers' quotations are from 45,000 to 45,000 for Halifax, 45,000 to 45,000 for Gaspe, 52,000 for C. R. C., and 55,000 for Norway.

Lard.—No arrivals. We quote from 750 to 750 reis per pound wholesale.

Pork.—None in the market.

Rice.—By the *Pranambuco* came 50 bags from Hamburg. The decline in prices has continued and we now quote from 17,500 to 19,000 per bag of 50 kilos wholesale.



Railways.		
32	V. F. Supremacy.....	84 000
309	do do .....	8 500
200	do do .....	9
Tramways.		
50	S. Christóvão.....	100 000
Miscellaneous.		
700	Melhoramentos no Brasil .....	10 000
135	Melhoramentos de S. Paulo.....	7 500
M.A.S.		
27	Aplicação, S. Paulo.....	712 300
25	do .....	749
44	do .....	750
1	do (100%) at rate of.....	730
3	do (400%) do .....	730
10	do 7,000 (cert.) at rate of.....	705
4	do 1807 (reg.).....	735
16	do .....	750
112	Inscrições 3 1/2% .....	665
40	do .....	124
Banks.		
76	Republica .....	55 000
5	do .....	52 500
Amalgams.		
200	V. F. Supremacy.....	9 800
Diamonds.		
50	S. Christóvão.....	100 000

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Banco Commercio e Industria .....	350 000	300 000
Construtor e Agricola.....	—	—
Credito Real da Carteira H. ....	50 000	—
Lavadores .....	—	100 200
Mercantil de Santos .....	—	—
S. Paulo.....	120 000	100 000
Ribeirão Preto.....	—	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid) .....	—	—
do do (40 %). ....	—	—
União de S. Paulo (all paid). ....	45 000	35 000
Santos.....	—	—
Cia Agua e Luz.....	—	—
Antarctica.....	—	230 000
Argos Paulista.....	—	6 000
Fabril Paulistana.....	—	—
Ferro Carril São. Amaro.....	—	—
Gaz de S. Paulo.....	—	25 000
Italo Paulista .....	—	—
Lupton .....	—	110 000
Mechanica.....	—	—
Melhoramentos de Botas.....	—	—
Mogiana (all paid).....	214 000	210 000
idem (at 30 days).....	—	—
Paulista .....	201 000	202 000
idem (at 30 days).....	206 000	200 000
Progreder.....	—	35 000
Stankoff.....	—	80 000
Telephonica .....	—	22 000
União Sportiva.....	35 000	500
Viação Paulista.....	—	—

CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY

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and

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Cameras (Promo), Church Organs,  
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Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Alantrem Weinstein, whose address was given as at Rua Senhor dos Passos No. 55 (solrado).

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSE D'ALENCAR No. 1

(Catteto)

Telephone No. 498

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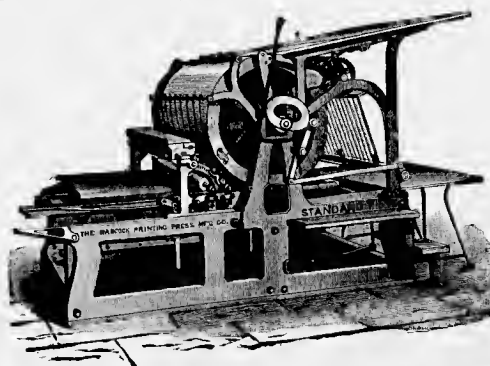
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Date	Steamer	Destination
1901		
Mar. 29	Roland	Bahia, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.
Apr. 12	Heidelberg	Bahia, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.
" 26	Trier	Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo accepted.  
Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.  
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks 2 9/-  
" Lisbon..... 350 " 1 7/-  
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## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
1901		
Apr. 3	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 3	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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C. J. Camby,  
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**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**

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"Havellus"..... 2nd May  
"Coleridge"..... 17th "

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**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
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undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suitable for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam launches and skilled employes.

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